

how to use your

ANSCOSET II



CAMERA

A WORD ABOUT YOUR

new camera

Thank you for selecting the Anscojet II as your new personal camera. You have made a wise decision, for the Anscojet II Camera will give you all of the benefits of modern automation, while allowing you to exercise personal control when you so desire, over each step in the picture-taking process. With the Anscojet II Camera you will get fine pictures of the greatest variety of subject matter, over the widest range of outdoor and indoor picture-taking conditions.

Your Anscojet II Camera uses popular, inexpensive 35mm film, in 12, 20 or 36-exposure magazines. Probably most of the pictures you take will be in color, on Anscochrome or Super Anscochrome, both of which produce full-color slides for hand viewing, screen projection or making color prints. But on some occasions you

may want to take black-and-white pictures. In that event, simply load your Anscojet II Camera with Ansco Super Hypan, available in 20-exposure magazines. This is the fast, fine-grained film that is the first choice of many professionals for making the pictures you see in newspapers and magazines.

The Anscojet II Camera is so simple to use, and so reliable in operation, that you may be tempted to start taking pictures before you have finished reading these instructions.

We suggest, however, that you read this book first, checking each function and feature of the camera as described. Only in this way can you enjoy all the benefits built into this fine instrument.

• *thank you*
Ansco

ANSCOSET II

SIMPLIFIES PICTURE-TAKING

Here's all you do:	<i>Page</i>
Load camera with film	6, 7, 8
Set film speed scale	9, 10

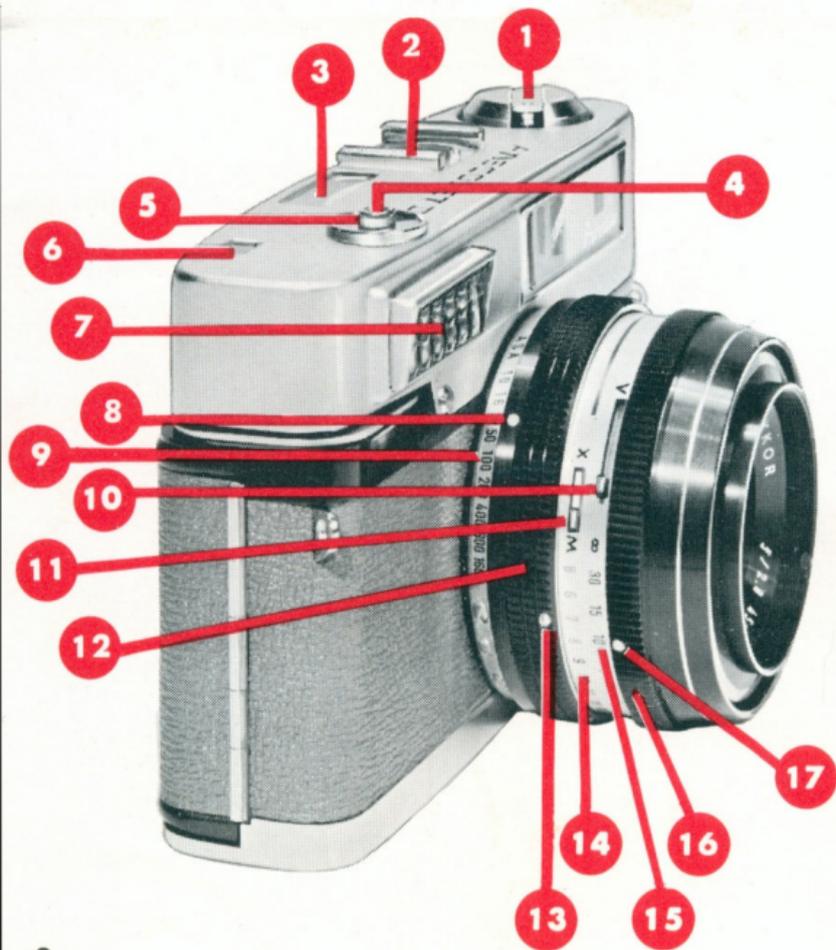
To take pictures:

Measure light and match needles	11, 12
Focus on subject and compose picture within bright line finder frame	12, 13
Push down on shutter release, advance film for next exposure	13

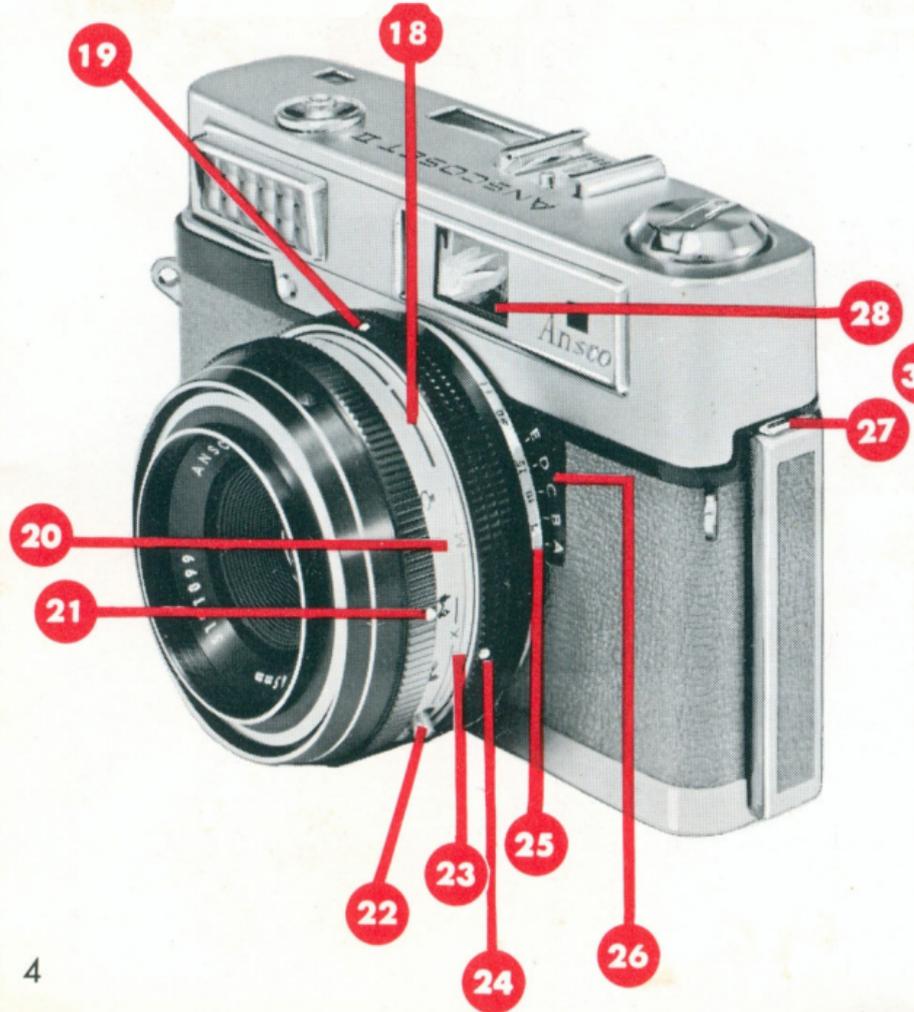
Then:

Rewind film after final exposure, unload camera, and have film processed	14
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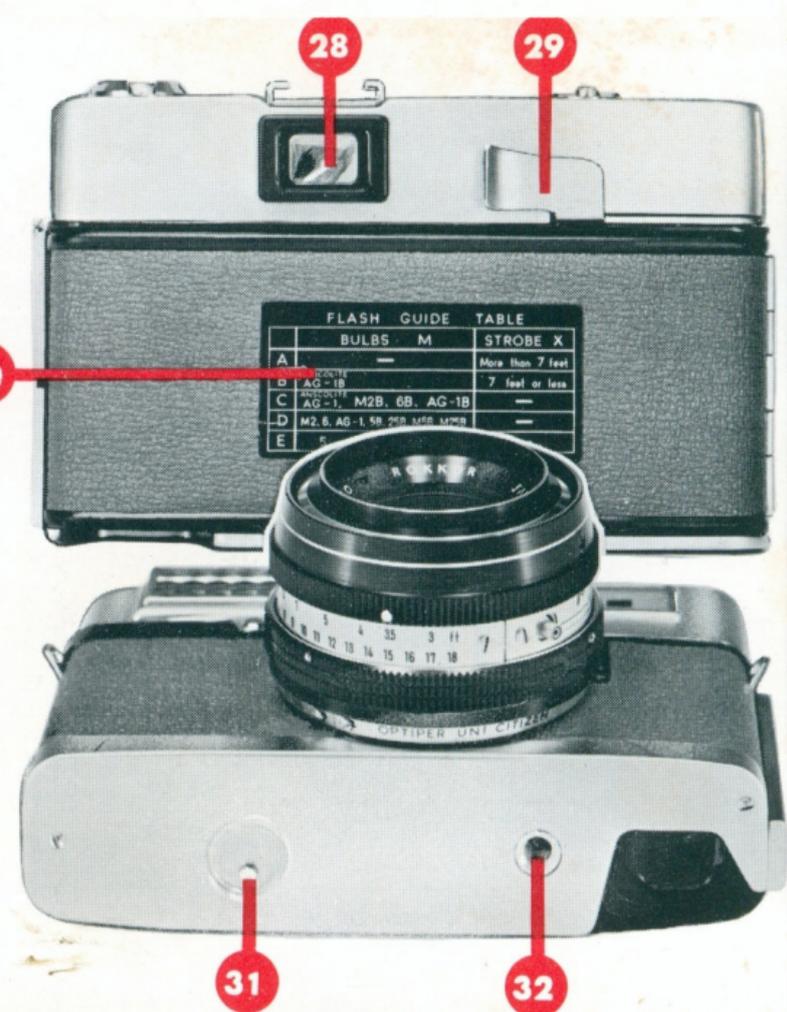
See Page 25 for Complete Index



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FLASH GUIDE TABLE			
	BULBS	M	STROBE X
A	—	—	More than 7 feet
B	AG-1B	—	7 feet or less
C	AG-1, M2B, 6B, AG-1B	—	—
D	M2, 6, AG-1, 5B, 25B, 14B, 14B	—	—
E	—	—	—

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32

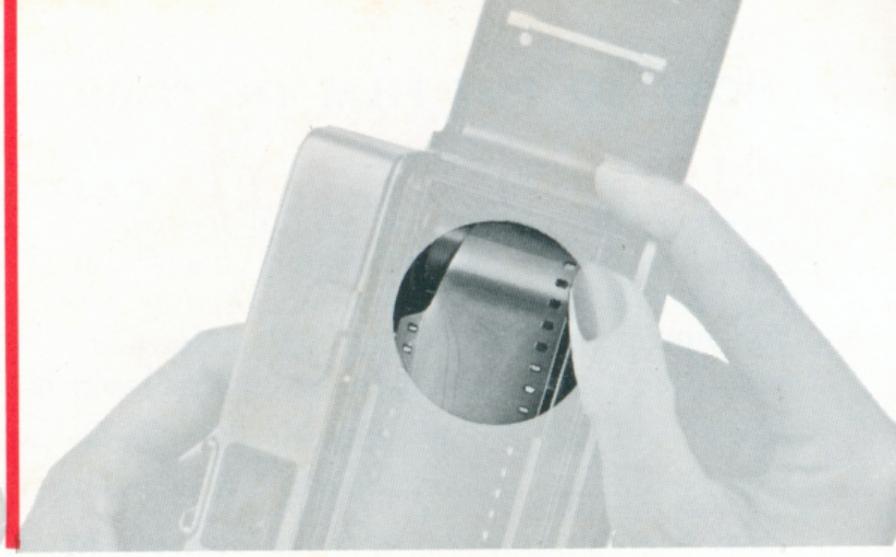
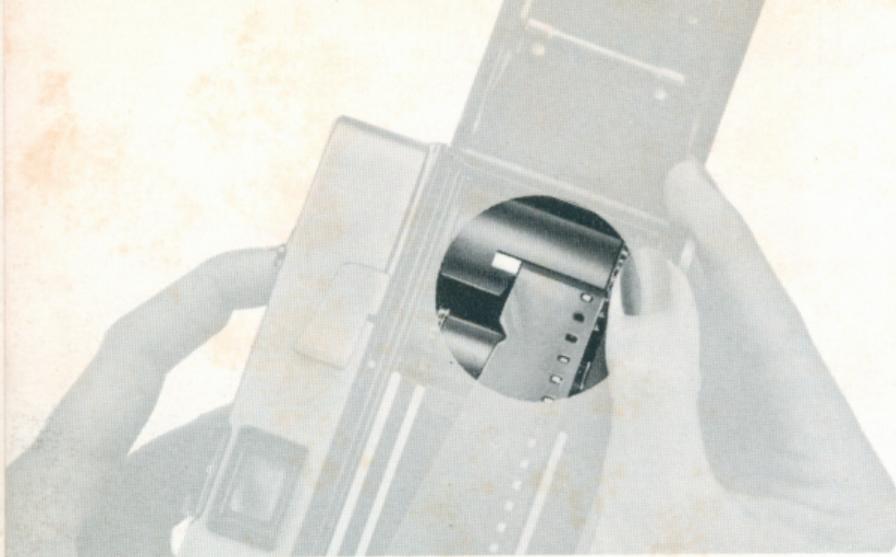
- 1** Film rewind crank
- 2** Accessory clip
- 3** Exposure meter pointers
- 4** Cable release socket
- 5** Shutter release button
- 6** Exposure counter
- 7** Exposure meter
- 8** ASA film speed indicator
- 9** ASA film speed scale
- 10** Self-timer
- 11** "M-X" synchronization lever
- 12** Exposure setting ring
- 13** Exposure value (Ev) indicator
- 14** Exposure value scale
- 15** Distance scale
- 16** Focusing ring
- 17** Distance setting indicator
- 18** Exposure scale
- 19** Exposure scale indicator
- 20** Zone focusing scale
- 21** Zone focusing indicator
- 22** Flash connector
- 23** "M-X" synchronization scale
- 24** "M-X" synchronization indicator
- 25** Flash exposure distance scale
- 26** Flash exposure index scale
- 27** Back-latch release
- 28** Rangefinder-viewfinder
- 29** Rapid film advance lever
- 30** Flash guide table
- 31** Rewind release button
- 32** Tripod socket

HOW TO PUT FILM IN YOUR ANSCOSET® II CAMERA

- 1** Pull upward on the sliding latch (No. 27) at the left end of the camera and open the back as far as it will go.
- 2** Insert magazine of film in the supply chamber, with the light (emulsion) side of the film leader facing the lens.
- 3** Turn take-up spool at opposite end of camera with thumb until slot with small tooth-like projection faces you.

Your AnscoSet II Camera is easy to load; it will take only a minute, if you will place the camera on a table or hold it in your lap and follow these directions.





- 4** Pull about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch of full-width film from the magazine. Insert end of film leader in slot of take-up spool and hook second hole in film over tooth.
- 5** Turn take-up spool with thumb until film is taut and lies flat in camera. Be sure that

7

- teeth in thin measuring spool (just ahead of take-up spool) project through perforations on both sides of film.
- 6** Close back of camera and press tightly to make sure that latch snaps into place and that the back is locked in position.

- 7** Press shutter release button (No. 5) and advance film by pulling winding lever (No. 29) to right as far as it will go. Repeat (usually) twice, until Figure 1 is opposite red mark in film counter window (No. 6) at top of camera. Shutter release button must be pressed after each winding lever stroke.



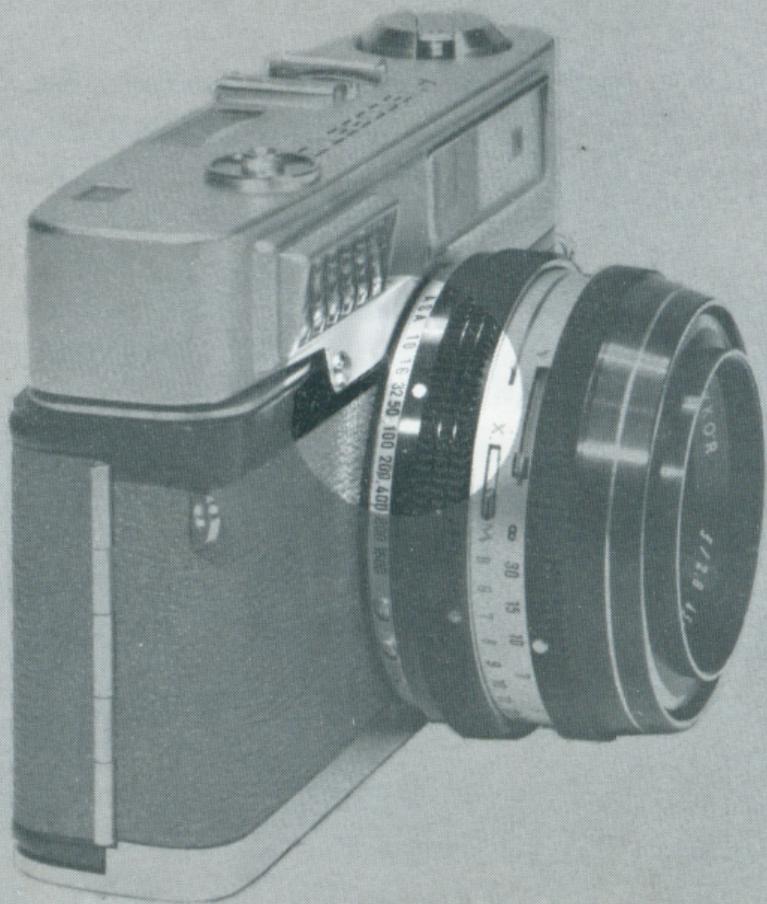
The film rewind knob (No. 1) should turn counterclockwise as the film is advanced; if it does not, it indicates that the film was not properly attached to the take-up spool. Open the camera again and reconnect the film, making sure that the film is taut and that the sprocket teeth are engaged in the film perforations.

HOW TO SET THE FILM

Speed

**and USE THE AUTOMATIC
EXPOSURE SYSTEM**

Your Anscolet II Camera has a built-in photoelectric exposure meter (No. 7) with a unique exposure control system that assures good pictures every time, with no complicated lens and shutter settings.



Turn the black exposure setting ring (No. 12) to bring the scale of figures on the bright metal ASA film speed index ring (marked ASA 10 to 1600) to the position shown.

Before taking your first picture, you must "set" it for the particular film being used. To do this, pull outward slightly on the black exposure setting ring (No. 12) and turn it until the white dot (No. 8) is opposite the ASA speed for the film selected. (The illustration shows the exposure setting and ASA film speed rings properly positioned for Anscochrome, Daylight Type, ASA 32. For other films, refer to the instruction sheet in the film package.)

If the ASA speed of your film is not marked on the ring, the indicator may be set between numbers. For example, put the white dot halfway between 16 and 32, for film with an ASA speed of 25; halfway between 50 and 100 for an ASA speed of 80, and so on.

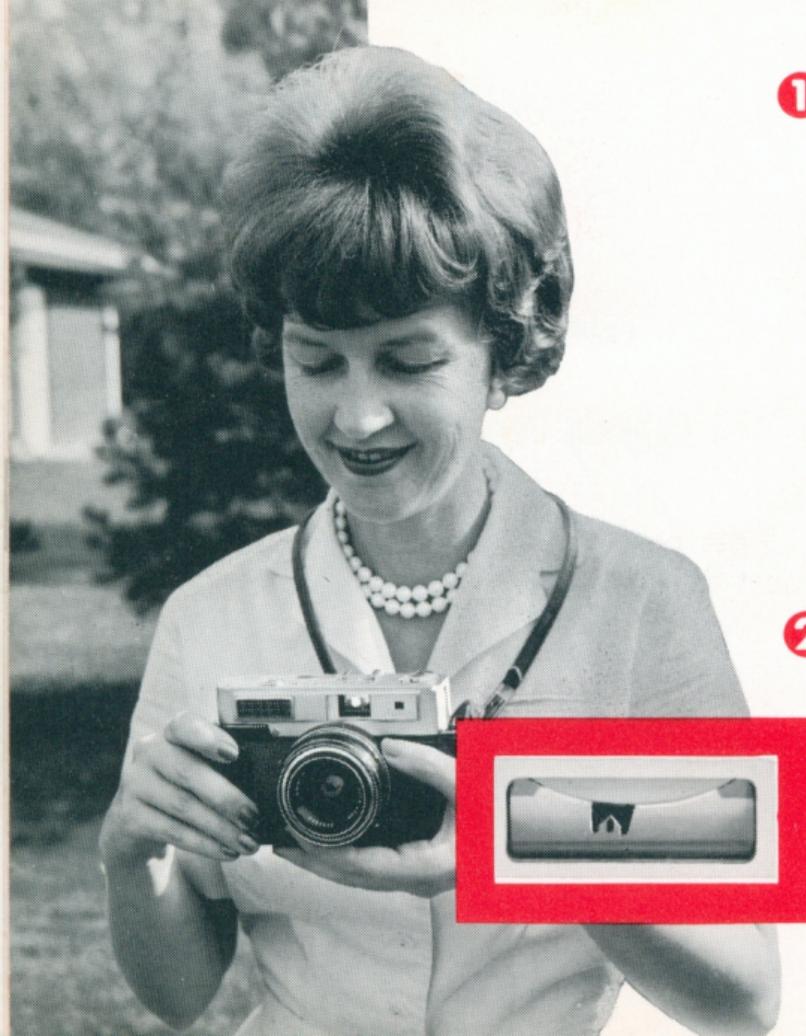
HOW TO TAKE

Outdoor

PICTURES



There are four steps in taking a picture. Do them in the following order and you will get a good picture every time.



① MEASURE LIGHT

How to take a light reading.

Hold the camera in front of you at about chest height and aim it directly at the subject you want to photograph. The red needle under the exposure meter window (No. 3) on top of the camera will move toward the right, according to the amount of light reflected by the subject.

For greatest accuracy and best results, especially with color films, take the reading from as close as possible to the subject.

② SET EXPOSURE

How to set the shutter for correct exposure.

While holding the camera as described above, turn the black exposure setting ring to the left or right, until the green indicator under the exposure meter window on top of the camera is centered over the red needle.

The exposure is now automatically set and will be correct for all average outdoor subjects which are illuminated by light coming from the direction of the camera. If the light reaches your subject from the side or back, you will have shadow areas in your picture. In order for your exposure meter to record a more realistic reading (and give you a more correctly exposed picture), it is suggested that you step close to your subject (12 to 18 inches) to get a meter reading of the light reflected directly from your subject. Now center the green indicator over the red needle and step back to take your picture.

For an alternate method of automatic exposures, see page 22.

There is a safety feature built in your new camera. When your exposure is set, glance down at the exposure scale (No. 18) which consists of a broken red-green line. If the red dot (No. 19) is opposite the red portion of the

line, a hand-held exposure cannot be made and the camera should be placed on a tripod or other solid support.

Important: If it is impossible to center the green exposure indicator over the red needle, there is not sufficient light to take a picture. In this instance, auxiliary lighting—flash or photoflood—will be necessary.

③ FOCUS LENS

How to focus the lens on the subject.

Hold the camera to your eye and look at the subject through the rangefinder-viewfinder window (No. 28). In the center of the field of view you will see a small bright rectangle, the rangefinder. Most likely there will be a double image of your subject in the rangefinder.

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While observing the subject, turn the black lens focusing ring (No. 16) to the left or right until double images overlap, to form a single sharp, clear image. The camera is now properly focused.

Note: Focusing is most easily done by using a well-defined vertical line as the point of reference.

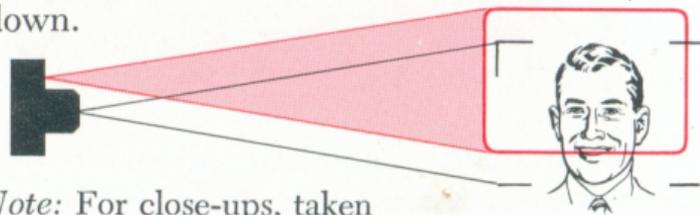


4 TRIP SHUTTER

How to take the picture.

Hold the camera eye level and steady, resting it against your forehead, cheekbone and nose for firm support. Do not grip the camera tightly, but cradle it comfortably in your hands. Center your subject inside the round-corner bright frame of the viewfinder.

Trip the shutter by using your index finger only to press the shutter release button (No. 5) down.



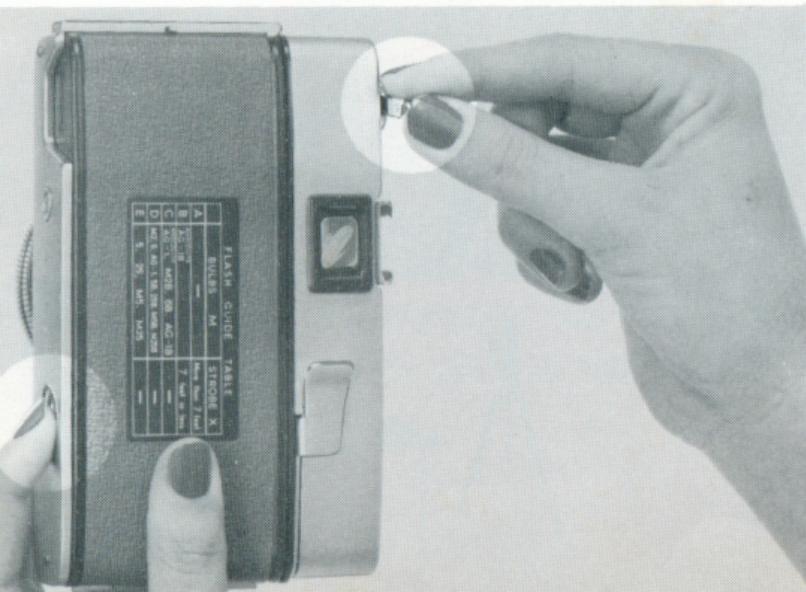
Note: For close-ups, taken at three or four feet, compose the picture inside the four small corner index marks, rather than the round cornered frame.

After tripping shutter, flip the film winding lever (No. 29) to the right as far as it will go. This brings a new frame of film into position and prepares the camera for the next exposure.

HOW TO REMOVE

Exposed Film

FROM THE CAMERA



After taking the last picture on the roll (exposure number 12, 20 or 36) rewind and remove the film in this way:

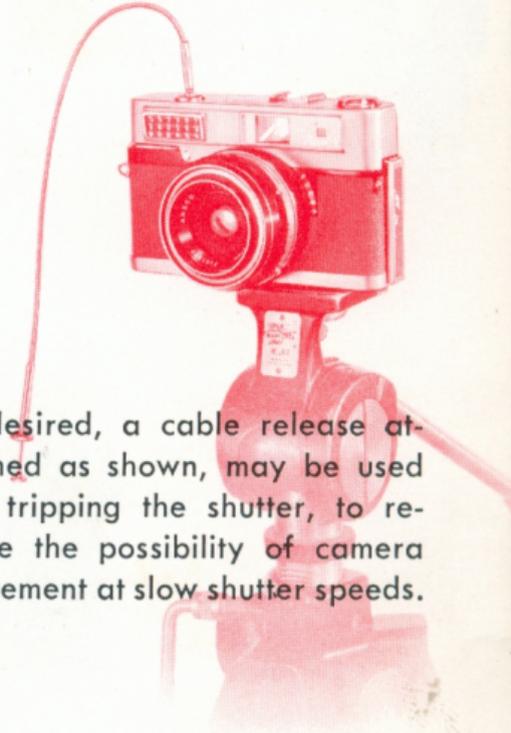
- 1** Unfold crank handle (No. 1) in top of rewind knob.
- 2** Press rewind button (No. 31) in bottom plate of camera.
- 3** While holding rewinding button in, turn crank clockwise until film is completely rewound into the magazine. Rewinding is complete when the film snaps free of the take-up spool and there is a lessening of tension on the rewind crank.
- 4** Open back of camera and remove film magazine. Films should be developed as soon as possible after exposure.

The preceding pages tell you everything you need to know to make outdoor pictures under normal conditions. The following pages tell you about the additional features and controls that make the Anscolet II easy to operate and ideal for just about any picture-taking opportunity.

INDOOR PICTURES WITH PHOTOFLOOD LIGHTS

Use your Anscolet II in the same way as for outdoor pictures, setting the white dot on the black exposure setting ring opposite the ASA speed for the film in use. For color films, use the ASA TUNGSTEN SPEED as given in the film instruction sheet. Modern black-and-white films have just one film speed.

For portraits, take the light reading from about two feet from the subject's face and turn the exposure setting ring to center the green indicator over the red needle. Be sure to put the camera on a tripod if the red dot on the black exposure setting ring is opposite B, 6, 7 or 8 on the exposure value scale. Attach the tripod to the camera by using the socket (No. 32) in the base plate of the camera.



If desired, a cable release attached as shown, may be used for tripping the shutter, to reduce the possibility of camera movement at slow shutter speeds.

INDOOR PICTURES WITH FLASHBULBS

With the Anscolet II Camera you can take pictures with all of the popular economical, readily available clear and blue flashbulbs, using any good-quality flash unit.



The Anscolite® II Flash Attachment is recommended because it is compact, inexpensive and highly efficient. It will give even lighting over the entire picture area and correctly exposed pictures in either black-and-white or color with low-cost AG-1 (clear) or AG-1B (blue) flashbulbs.

Regardless of the kind of flash unit or type of flashbulbs, install the flash attachment as shown, with the connecting wire plugged into the shutter flash connector (No. 22).

then...

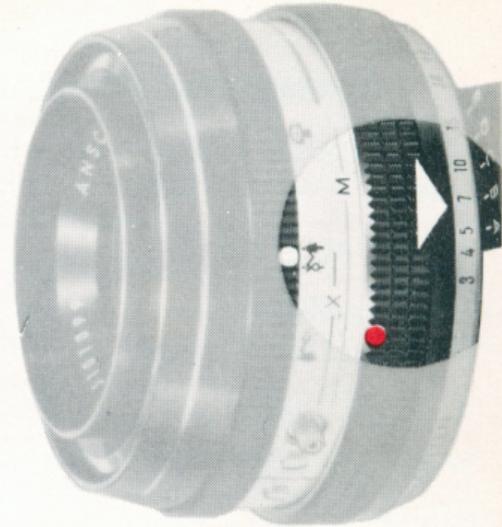


1 Set the red lever (No. 11) (located near the top of the shutter housing) to "M."

2 Be sure the white dot (No. 8) on the black exposure setting ring is opposite the correct ASA speed for the film in use.



3 Focus the lens and note the camera-to-subject distance on the footage scale (No. 15) as shown by the position of the white index dot (No. 17) on the lens focusing ring.



4 Turn the black exposure setting ring (No. 12) until the subject distance on the exposure distance scale (No. 15) is opposite the index letter (No. 26) for the flashbulb you are using.

See chart next page.

FLASHBULB EXPOSURE CHART

FOR BULB
TYPE

Set subject distance
opposite index letter

AG-1B, M2B, 6B

C

M2, 5B, 25B,
M5B, M25B, AG-1, 6

D

5, 25, M5, M25

E

With Anscolite II

AG-1B

B

AG-1

C

NOTE: The red flash index dot (No. 24) on the exposure setting ring must be within the area indicated by the orange "M" line (No. 23). If it is not, take the picture from a different distance.



INDOOR PICTURES WITH ELECTRONIC FLASH

Correct exposures for electronic flash (strobe) lighting are determined in exactly the same way as for regular flashbulbs, with only two exceptions:

1 Set the red lever (No. 11) at "X" rather than at "M."

2	If the camera-to-subject distance is:	Set subject distance opposite
	More than 7 feet	A
	7 feet or less	B

The red flash index dot on the black exposure setting ring must be within the area indicated by the red "X."

Condensed information on exposures by regular flashbulb and electronic flash lighting is given in the chart (No. 30) attached to the back of your AnscoSet II Camera.

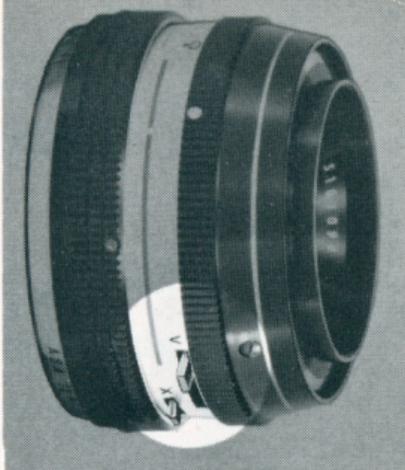
HOW TO USE THE

Self-Timer

or

DELAYED ACTION SHUTTER RELEASE

The self-timer is a clock-like device which delays the actual operation of the shutter for about 10 seconds after the shutter release is pressed. The self-timer is handy for a number of purposes, the most popular being to allow the photographer time to get into the picture after tripping the shutter.



Set the self-timer (No. 10) on V and press the shutter release button in the normal manner. The lever must be set at V for each self-timed exposure. The camera must be on a tripod or other support when using self-timer.

Time exposures

Exposure tables and guides as well as exposure meters will indicate long exposures under certain conditions. Mount the camera on a tripod or other firm support. The tripod socket is located on the bottom of the camera. Turn the exposure control ring (No. 12) to the letter B which sets the lens opening at maximum aperture— $f/2.8$. When ready to take the picture, press the shutter release button, or use a cable release and hold down for the length of the exposure required. The cable release screws into the socket (No. 4) on the top of camera. The shutter will remain open as long as shutter button is depressed, and close when released.

- 1** Set white dot (No. 8) opposite ASA Film Speed, given in the instruction sheet packed with your film.
(*example: ASA 32 for Anscochrome*)
- 2** Set red dot (No. 13) opposite exposure value (Ev) number (No. 14) for existing light conditions, as indicated in the instruction sheet packaged with your film.
(*example: Ev 13 for average subjects in bright sunlight with Anscochrome*)
- 3** Set white dot (No. 21) opposite correct figure on zone focusing scale (No. 20).
(*examples: for scenes, set on lowest figure; for groups of people and average subjects, set on the middle figure; for close-ups, portraits, etc., set at top figure*)



Camera may now be operated with every expectation of good results simply by centering the subject in the viewfinder and pressing the shutter release button.

EXPOSURE VALUE (Ev) SYSTEM

Your AnscoSet II Camera has a full range of Ev numbers (No. 14) from which correct exposures can be set, without using the photoelectric meter. Instruction sheets with most films now show an "Ev" number for varying light conditions. By setting the red dot (No. 13) opposite the recommended Ev number, correct exposure will result.

Ev numbers 6, 7 and 8 are engraved in red as a warning reminder that these speeds are too slow for satisfactory hand-held exposures.



Camera Care

Your new camera is a fine precision instrument. Given proper care, it will give you years of service. Protect your camera from dirt, rain and dampness by keeping it in the carrying case. Do not allow it to lie in the sun for extended periods of time. Do not leave it in your car's glove compartment.

If needed, clean the front and rear elements of the lens with a clean, lintless cloth.

Should anything go wrong, do not try to repair your camera yourself; take it to your photographic dealer or, if not convenient, send it to Camera Repair Service, Ansco, Emma St., Binghamton, N. Y. In Canada, send it to Ansco of Canada Ltd., Toronto.



THE ANSCOSET II

Guarantee

This precision camera has been manufactured from the highest quality materials. It is guaranteed by Ansco for a period of 12 months from date of purchase against defects due to workmanship or materials used in manufacture. It will be repaired or replaced without charge when returned by owner or dealer to Ansco or authorized Ansco repair agency. This guarantee is valid only when the registration card packed with your camera is filled in and returned to Ansco, Binghamton, New York within ten days of purchase.

ANSCO, BINGHAMTON, NEW YORK

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FILMS FOR YOUR ANSCOSET II CAMERA

Any 35mm film can be used in your Anscoset II, but to get the very best results from your camera and to take fullest advantage of its capabilities, we suggest Ansochrome and Super Ansochrome for color slides and Anso Super Hypan for black-and-white negatives. These superior films are the products of Anso, America's oldest photographic company—a supplier, since 1842, of highest quality sensitized products for amateur and professional use.



ANSOCHROME® ASA Film Speed 32.* The wisest choice for taking natural-color slides for screen projecting and print making under average conditions.



SUPER ANSOCHROME ASA Film Speed 100.* The ideal film for action and sports photography when lifelike color slides are wanted at extremely high shutter speeds, or under unfavorable light.



SUPER HYPAN® ASA Film Speed: 500.* This is an extremely sensitive film which gives you the benefit of high speed without sacrifice of fine grain or picture clarity. An ideal all-around black-and-white film.

*Always check instruction sheet packaged with film for latest information.

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